

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND," Capt. D. Leitz	About FRIDAY, 8th January.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"DERFFLINGER," Capt. G. Meiners	WEDNESDAY, Noon, 13th January.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	"LUTZOW," Capt. C. Dewers	About THURSDAY, 14th January.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND," Capt. D. Leitz	THURSDAY, 5 P.M., 28th January
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO," Capt. F. Sembill	End of January.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1909.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	POLANESIEN	Broc	18th Jan. P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	TONKIN	Charbonnel	19th Jan. at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	OCHANIEN	Magnez	1st Feb. P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	SYDNEY	Rebulat	2nd Feb. at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris, from £27.10 up to £71.10, 30 hours' railway, from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. de CHAMPORIN,

AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1909.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE
BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIMAH	JAVA	1st half Jan.	SHANGHAI	1st half Jan.
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	1st half Jan.	JAVA	1st half Jan.
TJIKINI	JAVA	2nd half Jan.	JAPAN	2nd half Jan.
TJILATJAP	JAVA	1st half Feb.	SHANGHAI	1st half Feb.
TJIBODAS	JAVA	1st half Feb.	JAPAN	1st half Feb.
TJIPANAS	JAVA	1st half Feb.	SHANGHAI	1st half Feb.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375,

YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor,
Hongkong, 4th January, 1909.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WOOSHOW LINE.

THE Steamers

"LINTAN" and "SAN-UI"

SAIL FROM HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS.
These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.

THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILIRATING.

For further information apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES.

Intimation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft. bottom 45.3 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 3 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugs are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel for Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone Nos. 376, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Lieber, Bootle,

A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

Shipping—Steamers.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

P.P. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and practical steamers on the line.
Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).
Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

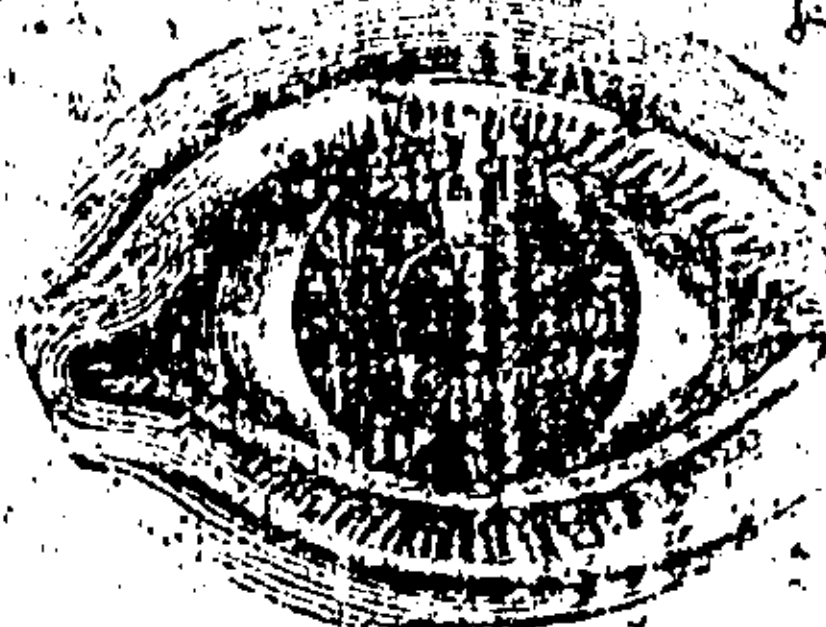
The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shameen.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shameen, Canton, or to their Agents
BARRETTO & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

Intimations.

EYES



RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
CORNER OF D'AGUIAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.

LONDON, GALCUTTA, SHANGHAI.

1, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 50, Baitouk Street, 565, Nanking Road.

Shanghai, 24th March 1908.

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged, invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) THE WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES PROPRIETAIRES.

(2) A METAL SEAL BEARING THE WORDS "SAINT-RAPHAEL".

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and delicate preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE DU VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drome, France).

CALDERON, MAURER & Co., Hongkong.

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE IN CHINA.

At the London Institution, Finsbury-circus, last month, Lord Ronaldshay, M.P., delivered a lecture on "Railway and Commercial Enterprise in China at Dawn of the 20th Century."

After alluding to the enormous mineral resources of the country, he said that, at the present time, the vast area of the country was traversed by thousands of miles of medieval communication, but it was in the direction of improved communications that China was making most headway under the stimulus of her growing ambition.

The first railways which were built were constructed, controlled, and owned by foreign Governments, but China soon became alive to the danger of these political weapons in the hands of the foreigner.

After the war between Russia and Japan the changed attitude of China towards Europe was reflected in her railway agreements. Since the Canton-Kowloon loan agreement, loan contracts had been arranged for the construction of two other important railways—namely, for the Tientsin-Nioppo line. In these cases the loans were guaranteed by the Chinese Government, but the railways themselves were not mortgaged as security, and the European experts had no position except that of "employees" in the service of the Chinese Railway Administration.

He was by no means certain that the average investor in these two ventures realized how great was the change in the conditions under which he had invested his money, and probably when he did dawn fully upon him he would make up his mind that next time the Chinese wanted his money they would have to offer him something more than an Imperial edict by way of security.

THE DISINHIBITED.

A REMEDY AGAINST ECCENTRIC WILLS.

Nowadays there are societies for the protection of everything and everybody. An association already exists for the amelioration of the lot of the Cucumber; another protects the Middle Classes; a third keeps a watchful eye upon sardine tins, and a fourth wages perpetual warfare upon Fogs.

The latest addition to the list is a society, of which Mr. G. W. Bower, of Moorgate-st., is secretary, to protect the sons and daughters of parents who have made absurd or "cranky" wills. As everybody knows, Somerset House simply bulges with wills of that kind; and these are incontestable in the Probate Court except on the grounds of insanity or "undue influence." There is no doubt that sons and daughters and next-of-kin are frequent sufferers by reason of the quaint twist so often existing in the minds of testator and testatrix.

Mr. Bower explains that for no earthly cogent reason a rich man may die leaving behind him a will of the weirdest kind, and children who naturally expect to inherit his fortune. Then his will is divulged, and to the amazement of his just and legal heirs it is discovered that he has left his all to the development of some freak idea like the development of the cork-arm industry, or Christian Science, or providing foot-warmer for lost Druids on Salisbury Plain.

That there is no end to these testamentary absurdities is apparent, every week at the propounding of wills in the Probate Court.

A FORTUNE FOR THE BIRDS.

Only a few years ago an unsatirical naturalist died and left a large family—and a large fortune—behind him. He was an eccentric old gentleman, with a passion for pottering about the English coast line and watching meditatively the engaging movements of the seagulls. His will was a monumental testimony to his extreme kindness of heart and his extreme solicitude in the matter of sea-birds. He bequeathed vast sums for the benefit of every kind of gull known to British ornithology.

He stated, in the amazing document that was bequeathed before the astonished eyes of his legal heirs, administrators, and assigns, that for years he had observed with pain that in the winter the lot of the seagull was an uncommonly unhappy one. Throughout the long wet, raging nights they had nothing to comfort them; wet and miserable and bedraggled with the flying foam and the tearing spume of the Atlantic, "tossed on the billows of the raging wind," they often came to an untimely end, and died dismal, dripping deaths.

DON'TS FOR SEAGULLS.

Immensurably and was this. But alleviation was possible, and to that end his large-hearted testator laid out his wealth. He directed that it was to be applied for the purpose of providing great coastline bonfires to be set blazing on wet, wintry nights,

whereas cold and drenched seagulls might seek comfort and warmth, dry their feathers, and cheer their souls at the "welcome blaze" thereby lengthening their lives, and so maintaining one of the greatest attractions of our beloved seagull life.

Meanwhile this eccentric will-maker's children could, stave for all he cared; so long as his beloved seagulls could benefit. It was only on the eve of the granting of probate upon this amazing will that another and a later document was discovered whereby the fauna of our cliffs and rocks and headlands were disinherited for some equally preposterous reason—and the children of the rich defunct breathed again.

IN OTHER LANDS.

This is only one instance out of many which Mr. Bower's new society seeks to put to rights. Mr. Bower says that England and Ireland are the only countries in the whole of the civilized world that have no restriction upon the free disposition of property at death. In Scotland a child can always claim one-third of the estate, and even the Mahometans keep a tight hand and a keen eye on that he does not leave his property to be given away to some outlandish idea of the ultimate distraction and "dispossession" of his unfortunate family.

To-day there are men driving four-wheelers in London, who—but for the eccentricity of their parents—the drafting of their last will and testament might be a millionaire, who deer forests in Scotland and seagulls girls for wives.

Mr. Bower and his society desire every success in the prime object which it is that desire to prevent eccentricity that English jurisprudence be given new powers to revise, not only wills.

WEATHER FORECAST AND STORM WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here:—

1. A CONE point upwards indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.
2. A CONE point upwards and 1 X UM below indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.
3. A DEUM indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.
4. A CONE point downwards and DEUM below indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.
5. A CONE point downwards indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.
6. A CONE point downwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.
7. A BALL indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.
8. A CONE point upwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signal. indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to ships leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. Tamar.

1. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

2. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

3. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. 111. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour:

Cap Rock	Aberdeen
Wagon	San Ki Wan
Stanley	Sai Kung
Cape Collinson	Sai Tin Koi
	Tai Po

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels on demand, by signal from the Light House.

T. G. FROST, Director.

Intimations.

Powell's
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.

ARE
NOW SHOWING
the latest production
in British
CARPETS
in the
most exclusive
designs & colourings.

Jute Art Squares
for Bedrooms,
from \$9.50.

Kensington Art
Squares,
in 3 sizes,
from \$18.75.

Kidderminster
Squares,
all wool,
Special Thick
Quality,
3 by 4 yds. \$37.60
3½ by 4½ yds. \$50.00
4 by 5 yds. \$65.00

A Large Variety of
Velvet Pile
Squares,
from 9ft. by 6ft.
to 15ft. by 18ft.,
from \$35 to \$200.

Seamless Axminster
Squares,
in Artistic Designs,
3 by 8 yds. 3 by 3½ yds.
3 by 4 yds. 3½ by 4½ yds.
4 by 5 yds. 5 by 6 yds.
from \$50 to \$275.

Hearthrugs
to match.

POWELL'S
Carpet Department,
First Floor,
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.

Intimations.

FOUND.

AT the Club Lusitano, on the 2nd inst., after the first performance of "The Gaiety," One GOLD LADY'S BRACELET, with Chinese Gold Chain pendant.
Owner can have same on application to—
THE SECRETARY,
Club Lusitano,
Hongkong, 5th January, 1909. [63]

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY
IMPERIAL CHINESE SECTION.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY OF 2000 TONS OF NAMAZUTA LUMP STEAM COAL delivered duty paid alongside wharf, Tai Sha Tau Depot.

The supply should commence within six weeks of acceptance of tender and be completed within twelve weeks.

Tenders will be received up to January 15th, and should be addressed to the Engineer-in-Chief, Canton-Kowloon Railway, Shamshau, Canton, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

A deposit of \$500, until due and proper completion of contract, will be asked on acceptance of any tender.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1909. [62]

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

No. 977.

IT is hereby notified that information has been received from the Naval Authorities to the effect that His Majesty's Surveying Ship *Merlin* and *Waterloo* at present at "East Dock Buoy" and "in Buoy" respectively are engaged in taking observations of Tidal Stream off the entrance to the New Admiralty Dry Dock.

Masters of Craft and Coxswains of Launches should keep clear of these vessels and proceed at slow speed when passing, as the wash let up by them is liable to interfere with correct observation.

F. H. MAY, Colonial Secretary.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1909. [57]

HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

IT is hereby notified that information has been received from the Military Authorities that GUN PRACTICE will be carried out as under—

From 4th to 23rd January, 1909—
From Customs Pass and Chin Lan Chu over the area Kaulung Peak, Tates Cairn, Buffalo Hill, Razor Hill and High Junk Peak, at ranges up to 10,000 yards, commencing at 10 A.M. daily, and finishing at 4 P.M.

If the weather is unfavourable on any of the above dates, practice will take place on the following day.

All ships, junks and other vessels are to keep clear of the ranges.

BASIL TAYLOR, Commander, R.N., Harbour Master, &c.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1909. [61]

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

GROUNDED FLOOR,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG,
SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

Sole Agents for
HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE
COMPOSITION RED HAND
BRAND, HARTMANN'S GRAY PAINT
DANIEL'S PATENT MOTOR
LAUNCHES, &c., &c.

Sole Agents for
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL OREAM
and
P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SMOOTH
WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF
SHIPS STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1909. [51]

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED

IN DRAGON (TASTELESS) FORM.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM
This is a condition (or a state) in which doctor gives many names, but which few of them really understand. It is a condition in which the system, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be the cause for it, it is a condition in which the system is a state of disintegration, in which the system is a state of disintegration, in which the system is a state of disintegration.

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY
To throw off these morbid feelings, and to prove that as night succeeds day this is a more certain sign of recovery than any other.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 3

It is a condition (or a state) in which doctor gives many names, but which few of them really understand. It is a condition in which the system, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be the cause for it, it is a condition in which the system is a state of disintegration, in which the system is a state of disintegration, in which the system is a state of disintegration.

THE LIGHTING LAMP OF LIFE
This is a condition (or a state) in which doctor gives many names, but which few of them really understand. It is a condition in which the system, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be the cause for it, it is a condition in which the system is a state of disintegration, in which the system is a state of disintegration, in which the system is a state of disintegration.

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AMERICA AND JAPAN.

TRADE COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

The Chamber of Commerce has received from the honorary commercial commissioners representing the Chambers of Commerce of the Pacific coast, who completed the formal itinerary of their visit in Japan November 4, an extended preliminary report of the reception given by the Japanese people to their guests. The report, drawn up and sent by four commissioners returning to the United States on the steamship *Montana*, was addressed to each of the chambers represented, and was drafted by Mr. E. F. Blaine, who, with H. W. Treat and J. D. Lowman, were the delegates from the Seattle Chamber of Commerce. The report says in part:

"It would be absurd and wrong after the manifestations of affection which were accorded us by the Japanese people, to question the sincerity of their friendship. Every member of the commission realized that it was not the commissioners whom the Japanese sought to compliment, but that through them they were seeking to reach the hearts of the people of the United States."

APPRECIATE AMERICA'S FRIENDSHIP

"Before visiting the empire of Japan none of us had the slightest conception of the sentiments which the people of that country bear to the people of the United States. Commodore Perry's memory is as much revered as that of almost any patriot who has ever died for Japan. The people of that empire feel that the United States has dealt fairly with them and, has given them advice which was not in any way tinged by selfish interest."

"They declare that the moral support of the American people and our sympathy during the war with Russia assured them that they would be successful. They constantly spoke of the friendship manifested by our country when President Roosevelt suggested that hostilities between Japan and Russia should cease and an honorable peace be concluded."

"Beating in mind that only fifty-five years ago Japan was a hermit nation, and that to-day she is a world power, realizing to what extent they have developed their natural resources, and through their emperor, changed their form of government, established educational institutions, and performed a work more gigantic than has before been undertaken by any other people, we deem any such criticism at this time improper."

ALIVE TO DEVELOPMENT.

"There is no mistaking the onward and upward trend of commerce, manufacturing and education in Japan. She has within her the elements of a very high civilization, and her people are not blind to these factors."

"The commerce of Japan has had a rapidity of growth unequalled by any other modern nation. The Japanese build, man and navigate their own ships, and they have built ships which seem equal to the best of the Pacific Ocean."

"Many of their manufacturing plants are on a large scale, and are in conformity with the latest models of either Germany, England or the United States. In one of the cotton-spinning factories which we visited the sanitary arrangements were nearly perfect. There was a school for the education of some of the employees and the children of the employees, a theatre, tea-house, hospital, boarding house, sleeping apartments, and such employees as were furnished food were given it at less than one-half of its actual cost. We were advised that there were many other manufacturing institutions adopting like measures for the comfort and benefit of their employees."

"While we found the wages paid in the factories small as compared with wages in America, they were sufficient to enable the employees to accumulate savings, as the cost of living in Japan is extremely low."

PLENTY OF WATER POWER.

"Owing to the country being mountainous and having a heavy rainfall, there is almost an incalculable amount of water power that can be developed. Already there are numerous electrical plants receiving their power from this source."

"The mines of coal and copper and oil fields are being developed. In fact, the people seem alive to all the things which make, towards the higher civilization of man and they have the daring and ability to put their thoughts into action."

"Their banking system is thoroughly organized and is a great aid in the support and development of the industries of the country. In fact, Japan's awakening is such and her geographical coal location is so favourable to trade and commerce, that it is probable that there is as little danger of migration from that country to other parts of the world, as there is from either France or England."

"That the Japanese are going to become a great trading nation is apparent. That the material development of the empire is going to make a great demand for all the labour of their people, is quite evident."

NATION HAS GREAT FUTURE.

"We were impressed with the idea that Japan has a great future. The people of the United States ought to be proud of the friends which they have in the Far East. The co-operation of Japan and America is essential to the uplifting of Asia."

"There is more in the Orient, than both of these nations can do, and they can afford to encourage the awakening of China and extend to her a helping hand."

"Our visit to Japan, while important, can be made doubly so, if at no distant date, a similar visit is paid to the United States by a body of representative men of that country."

"Before leaving the empire we presented to the five chambers of commerce, through whom we received our invitation to visit Japan, the following resolution, which was signed by all the thirty members of the commission."

"The honorary commercial commissioners representing the chambers of commerce of the Pacific coast of the United States of America, representing the sentiments which animated

the chambers of commerce of Japan in extending an invitation to us to visit Japan and realizing that we have met with a reception in this empire from the highest official in the humblest person which has touched us so keenly that we are without words to express the sentiments within us, do respectfully request the high officers of state who have received us, the commercial bodies which have instructed us, the clubs which have entertained us, and the ladies and gentlemen who have opened their homes for our pleasure, to accept a resolution passed at a meeting of the commission, November 4, 1908, as follows:

"That the friendship and goodwill of the people of the empire of Japan towards the citizens of the United States of America is unquestioned."

"That the trade relations between the two countries can and ought to be strengthened."

"That a plan should be adopted by which the commerce between the two countries may be increased and the friendship between the two nations perpetuated."

H. BARNATO DEAD.

"BUSKER," DIAMOND KING, AND MILLIONAIRE.

Mr. Harry Barnato, the South African millionaire, brother of the late Mr. Barney Barnato, and one of the heads (with Solly and Jack Joel) of the great house of Barnato Brothers, died on 30th Nov. at his house in Upper Hamilton-terrace, W., of cerebral paralysis.

The original name of the Barnatos was Isaacs. Harry and Barney went out to the South African goldfields together, and began to earn their living as "buskers." Harry doing sleight-of-hand tricks and Barney giving recitations.

One of Harry's sisters made a marriage which proved of considerable import to the Empire. She married Mr. Joel Joel, landlord of the King of Prussia, and her two sons were Mr. Jack and Mr. Solly Joel. Another sister, Betsy, married Mr. Issy Nathan, whose sister Polly kept a fished fish shop in Pall Mall-lane.

Like his nephews the Joels, Harry was greatly interested in the Turf, and owed in his time some very successful horses, notably Sir Geoffrey, which won the Lincoln Handicap.

He was also the hero of one of London's most famous "freck" dinners. After the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese war he entertained twelve other millionaires at the New Gaiety. The Duke of Connaught's Rooms were got up to represent a scene on the veldt. The floor was covered with sand; boulders, quartz, weld-cars, and bags of gold-dust were strewn about and a miners' tent stood in the middle, with a rough wooden wash-hand stand beside it bearing the notice, "Please wash your hands before sitting down to eat." The banquet hall was a representation in little of Port Arthur and the waiters were made up as Boers and Kaffirs.

Dentistry.

TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'ARQUILLER STREET.

REASONABLE FEE.

Consultation Free
Hongkong, 20th June, 1904. [1]

Dr. M. H. CHAU,

THE LATEST METHOD

of the

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Established 1884

Intimations.

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE

12, D'ARQUILLER STREET,
HONGKONG.

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HONGKONG.

Consignees.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship.

"PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th of January, 1909, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th of January, at 10 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 10th of January, 1909, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELOHERS & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 30th December, 1908. [5]

"BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "SURUGA,"

FROM NEW YORK AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th January will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 30th January, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th January, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1908. [1122]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer.

"NYANZA,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA,

PORT SAID, SUZ, AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where such consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 7th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1909. [4]

S.S. "SYDNEY."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex *S. Sydney*, and from Bordeaux ex *S. S. P. Maréchal*, in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 3 P.M., TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after MONDAY, the 11th January, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 11th January, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 11th January, at 1 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. NALIN,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1909. [9]

BANK LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "INVERIC,"

FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKO-

HAMA, KOBE, MOJI AND

MANILA.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1909. [17]

To Let.

TO LET.

GODOWN No.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

YUAN SHIH-KAI.

DETAINED AT PEKING.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po"]

Peking, 5th January.

On the 3rd inst., Yuan Shih-kai was to have taken the Express train to proceed to his native place, but as soon as he arrived at the railway station he was stopped from proceeding by officers acting under instructions from the Central Government.

SEVERE DENUNCIATIONS.

TWENTY CHARGES AGAINST YUAN.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po"]

Peking, 5th January.

Censor Kong Chun-lum has, in a memorial, denounced Yuan Shih-kai severely. He has formulated twenty charges against the ex-Grand Councillor.

NO VISITS.

CHANG CHIH-TUNG REFUSED INTERVIEW.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po"]

Peking, 5th January.

On the 4th inst., after the issue of the Imperial Decree ordering the retirement of Yuan Shih-kai, Chang Chih-tung and Luk Taim-lum, on leaving the office of the Grand Council, proceeded to call on Yuan Shih-kai, who refused to see them.

PRINCE CHING.

PROSPECTIVE RETIREMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po"]

Peking, 5th January.

The moment Prince Ching heard of the retirement of Yuan Shih-kai he applied for sick leave.

It is reported that it is his intention to withdraw from participation in State affairs altogether.

PROVINCIAL VICEROYS.

CONFIDENTIAL TELEGRAMS FROM YUAN SHIH-KAI.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po"]

Peking, 5th January.

On the 4th inst., after the promulgation of the Imperial Decree concerning himself, Yuan Shih-kai despatched confidential telegrams to certain Viceroy and Governors.

HSU SHI-CHANG.

DENOUNCED BY A CENSOR.

Peking, 5th January.

A certain censor has denounced Viceroy Hsu Shi-chang.

The Central Government has deputed certain officials to investigate the charges.

A DENUNCIATORY MEMORIAL.

PRINCE IMPLICATED.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po"]

Peking, 5th January.

In his memorial denouncing Yuan Shih-kai, Kong Chun-lum made reference to the coup d'etat in Peking (1898) wherein a certain Prince was implicated.

FEELING AGAINST YUAN SHIH-KAI.

THREE TIMES DENOUNCED.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po"]

Peking, 5th January.

The various censors in Peking have denounced Yuan Shih-kai three times, employing strong language in their indictments.

EX-VICEROY SHUM.

PROBABLE VICEROY OF CHIHLI.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po"]

Peking, 5th January.

It is the intention of the Central Government to transfer Yuan Hsi-shung to Peking and to appoint in his place Shum Chun-hsen (ex-viceroy of Canton) as Viceroy of Chihli.

CHINESE BANK NOTES.

FOREIGN MINISTERS REPRESENTATIONS.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po"]

Peking, 5th January.

The Foreign Ministers in Peking have notified the Walwups that Chinese Bank notes in circulation are becoming more numerous and that the Chinese Government must guarantee them before they can be accepted.

THE OPIUM CONFERENCE.

PUBLICATION OF STRAITS REPORT.

The Singapore Free Press writes editorially:—The warning that was telegraphed home from Singapore, that the delay in the publication of the Straits Opium Commission Report was believed to be in deference to political purposes, especially to the hindering of Hongkong from obtaining any knowledge of the recommendations of the Commissioners, has, we are glad to see, attracted notice at home. It may be presumed that the Colonial Office, on being consulted by Reuters, inspired that agency to declare that belief in the Straits was "unfounded." The point is that it exists very generally, and the official tone of the disclaimer, rather if anything, tends to accentuate that belief. The Singapore theory has at any rate seemed so plausible to the public in London, which is not inclined to take the opium agitation at its own face value, that it is telegraphed to Hongkong that opinion in London endorses the Singapore hypothesis, namely that Hongkong being kept in ignorance of the Straits Report—this probably not in accordance with the views that were as nearly as possible dictated to the Commission in the reference that was to guide its investigations—it will be possible to deal with these Crown Colonies *en bloc* without either of them being permitted access to the Straits Report.

THE HONGKONG PRESS are waking up to the danger, but from what we are told that danger is not yet fully apprehended. The delay in action on the part of the Secretary of State, so disastrous to the agitation mongers, may be, and likely is simply the result of the dread of the scandal that would ensue if any action were precipitated before the publication of the proceedings of the international Conference at Shanghai. But we cannot too emphatically insist that the slight delay in hostile action against the Crown Colony revenues, is as nothing compared with the danger underlying the inexcusable suppression of a Report, that could be issued here to-morrow for at least limited local consumption at an hour's notice. As regards publication, in its technical sense, it would be quite sufficient to meet the requirements, if a copy were issued here to each member of the Executive and Legislative Councils, to the press of the Colony and of the Federated Malay States, and to the Resident General and British Residents of the Malay States. A copy should also be handed to the Secretary of the Singapore Branch of the Straits Settlements Association. Further, for the information of each member of the International Shanghai Conference the requisite number of copies should be handed to the chief British member, Sir Cecil Smith, on his passing through Singapore for Shanghai. In addition to that several copies should be placed at the disposal of the Hongkong Government, the Registrar-General at Hongkong and the Hongkong press. Until that is done we shall take leave to draw our own conclusions as to the motives of the Colonial Office in its wanton suppression of a report, whose conclusions have a direct bearing upon the fate of half of the revenue of this Colony. If we were to conceive a complete reversal of the conditions, and imagine that the Governor-in-Council here in the Straits Settlements had it in his power to determine a policy that would affect the revenue of the United Kingdom by half, say a matter of £72,000,000, and were to suppress for an indefinite time essential information, would there not be a howl from the Home Government and the British public? This of course is a mere *reductio ad absurdum* but at the same time it is a very exact picture of the relative injury done to this Colony by a malevolent prolongation of an entirely gratuitous state of suspense. The Hongkong papers derive some comfort from the delay in action. We think that temporary reprieve is utterly insignificant when put beside the ominous fact of the deliberate suppression of the Straits Report. That shows that the Colonial Office and the Home Government still remain the servile accomplices of

A DISCREDITED AGITATION, which they dread simply on account of its power of appeal to public Pharisaism, which is just as strong now as it was nineteen hundred years ago. The avidity with which exaggeration is resorted to, and the anxiety to suppress truth are the marks of the breed. Hence the agony of irritation amongst the anti-opium clique at home when it became known that it had been proved to demonstration that Mr. Clement's conclusion that no more than 3 per cent of the population of China were regular opium smokers, was beyond impeachment. The confusion of the agitation may be measured by the laughably feeble attempt made by so practised a controversialist as Mr. Joseph Alexander, the Secretary of the principal anti-opium organ *zhinuo*, to confute Mr. Clement in the columns of this journal. It was impossible to be otherwise than compassionate over the collapse of so windy and portentous an imposture. We wonder if Mr. Alexander could tell us whether more than a per cent of the British population of the United Kingdom are regular consumers of beer or spirits? When you sit it up that way it is possible very exactly to get the measure of that agitation to which a Radical Government has now bowed in such abject fashion. Now every day, at

THE SINGAPORE CONFERENCE is to turn on the genuineness or no of the Chinese Imperial Government in regard to the suppression of the cultivation of the poppy throughout its provinces. And perhaps more upon the attitude of the Provincial Viceroys. And yet still more on the local officials, who are the men who have the real control. We have seen too many edicts that could have been issued with the tongue in the cheek to put full faith in assurances for which one condition is to be the extinction of the import of opium into China. The commanding fact is that China is the principal opium producing country in the world, and that if it can only acquire a monopoly of that production by the denial of entrance to the foreign-grown commodity, the Chinese provincial governments will possess, if they choose, a very powerful agency for the raising of revenue. Those who know the Chinese official character best will be able to say whether all this power of raising revenue by the sale of opium will be used for the benefit of the people or for the private pockets of the officials.

THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE is considering a scheme to keep the supervision of the salt gabelle and the collection of the salt revenue actively in the hands of that Department, and not as hitherto in the hands of the Provincial authorities. This step may mark the beginning of the gradual extension of centralisation, the power being taken from the provinces and given to the central government.

SUBSTITUTE FOR OPIUM.

MORE POWERFUL EFFECTS PRODUCED BY MORPHIA.

BY MORPHIA.

Montbom Puket is, we believe, not the only district in the Malay Peninsula where a tendency has been noted among the Chinese to give up opium smoking for the more dangerous form of intoxication produced by injection of morphia. Siam in fact is only following the Straits in taking energetic measures to make the use of such drugs illegal, except in cases where they are prescribed by a doctor.

It has often been argued, continues the *Bangkok Times*, that the well meant efforts to do away with opium-smoking are of doubtful wisdom, if only because something else will take the place of opium and that something else may very well have even more deleterious effects. The reality of this danger is shown, by the fact that, before anything has been done to stop the use of opium, smokers in the Federated Malay States and now in the Siam part of the Peninsula, have fanned out for themselves the more powerful effects that can be produced by morphia. The pleasant effects of the drug are admitted in the Siamese proclamation, which states that it makes the heart "sabal" and that it is taken as a means to secure happiness (kham suk). The frightful effects produced ultimately are, however, only too evident in Puket, according to the report made by the authorities there, and in view of the temptation to buy brief happiness at too great a price, the only remedy that a Government can safely apply is prohibition.

China is making some efforts to exclude morphia, but it is believed to be smuggled into the country in considerable quantities. Possibly the Opium Commission will help to secure united action by the Powers to protect the Far East from such dangerous drugs. Opium smoking presents a sufficiently difficult problem in itself without these additional evils.

P. AND O. STRAM NAVIGATION.

SIR THOMAS SUTHERLAND ON BRITISH TRADE.

TRADE.

There was a large gathering of shareholders to hear Sir Thomas Sutherland's statement at the annual meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Company on the 11th inst.

His tone was grave as he referred to the fact that the trade of the world was passing under a cloud, and that the great shipping industry had suffered accordingly. Great fleets of ships had been laid up in the various ports of the United Kingdom for some months past, and the state of affairs was emphasised when he remembered that there was a great amount of tonnage laid up in the East, particularly Bombay and Calcutta, it being found utterly impossible to procure homeward cargoes of any description whatever, or at any possible rates. The P. and O. Company had their full share of this depressing state of affairs, but he thought they had emerged as satisfactorily as could possibly be expected under the circumstances.

Sir Thomas went on to refer to the mail contract concluded with the Government in February last. The terms were more arduous than ever before, he said, and it was too early to say whether it would eventually turn out profitable to the company or not. Since they had pitched up their quarrel with the German lines, they had obtained better revenue returns from India, but the homeward freights could only be described as "simply miserable." From a moral point of view, he rejoiced at the decline in the opium traffic, but as a shipper he deplored it. (Laughter.) He urged the Government to watch this trade as he believed that opium was as useful to the temperance of the Chinese as beer was to the English.

What was the prospect of trade in the future? asked Sir Thomas, in conclusion. He was of opinion that if there was a betterment it was very slight, but expressed the belief that an automatic improvement would continue.

PROTECTION IN RUSSIA.

FREE PORTS CLOSED.

St. Petersburg, December 9.

The Duma to-day considered the bill introduced by the Minister of Commerce for the closing of the free ports in the Amur and Transbaikalia territories. The supporters of the bill urged the closing of the free ports as speedily as possible, in order that an end might be put to the peaceful conquest of the country by foreigners. The opponents of the measure alleged, on the contrary, that no such conquest need be feared.

M. Shipoff, Minister of Commerce, said that the linking up of the Far East with the centre of Russia by means of railways, and the tranquillity which had set in after the war period made the abolition of the free ports an opportune step. It was in every way necessary for the revival of Russian commerce and industry. M. Kokorotoff, Minister of Finance, said that even the opponents of the measure admitted that merchandise to the value of from 15 to 20 million roubles (£1,500,000 to £2,000,000) was imported through Vladivostok every year, which meant that Russian products to that amount were excluded from Russian markets. The expenditure of 300,000,000 roubles (£30,000,000) on the Amur Railway was not to be regretted, as the line would give Russia direct communication with the Pacific Ocean, and all the money laid out, or at least a portion of it, would be returned.

The bill was adopted by an overwhelming majority—Reuters.

THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE is considering a scheme to keep the supervision of the salt gabelle and the collection of the salt revenue actively in the hands of that Department, and not as hitherto in the hands of the Provincial authorities. This step may mark the beginning of the gradual extension of centralisation, the power being taken from the provinces and given to the central government.

TRAGIC INTERVIEW.

SHIP'S OFFICER SHOT IN SAIGON HOTEL.

ANASSIM SURRENDERS TO THE POLICE.

Saigon papers bring news of a tragedy which occurred at the "Mairie-Hotel" at Saigon, on December 27, M. Berreste, second officer of the steamer *Dona*, being shot fatally. It appears that M. Berreste went to interview a lady staying at the hotel for whom he said he had commissions from her husband who is now in Siam—Mme. de Roqueville.

They had not been in conversation for long before an individual entered the room in which they were conversing. Shots were heard and a man, known by the name of Surnon, was seen leaving the place. This man said that Berreste had tried to strike him, and then left the hotel. M. Berreste afterwards appeared; he was terribly wounded and sank to the floor lifeless. Mme. de Roqueville also appeared later covered with blood and scarcely able to stand. The victims were placed in a rickshaw and taken to the hospital where it was found that Mme. de Roqueville had been seriously wounded in the left breast and the palm of the hand. M. Berreste had received two revolver wounds which had killed him almost at once.

The assassin surrendered himself to the authorities to whom he made a statement to the effect that this two-victim's owed him money and had refused to pay. According to *L'Opinion*, M. Berreste was an extremely popular officer, and it is hoped that Mme. de Roqueville will make a speedy recovery.—*Singapore Times*.

TROOPS AND TYPHOONS.

HONGKONG ALLIGES EXAGGERATION IN "TRUTH."

On September 23, I called attention to the discomfort and inconvenience occasioned by quarantining one of the two Indian Infantry regiments now stationed at Kowloon in "mat-sheds," which are liable to be blown down whenever a typhoon occurs.

This is a frequent occurrence in that part of the world, says *Truth*, and it was stated in the paragraph that the mat-sheds have to be reconstructed on an average twice or three times a year. I am now told in a letter from Hongkong that this is an exaggeration, and on an average the regimental quarters are not blown away more than once a year. This correction does not seem to me to amount to much. Possibly it may be cheaper to build a new range of mat-sheds, once a year than to build stone barracks which would last for an indefinite period; but the economy is not sufficient to justify the exposure of troops to the consequence of having their quarters blown away once a year, with the result that two regiments have to be crammed for some time into barracks only intended to hold one.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.

At a meeting in Berlin of the Executive Committee of the German Colonial Society held on December 9, under the presidency of Duke Jobo Albert of Mecklenburg, Admiral von Tirpitz (Minister of Marine) announced that the Government intended to establish at Kienchow a high school for Chinese, at a cost of 600,000 marks (£30,000) with a recurrent expenditure of 150,000 marks (£7,500) per annum.

The Minister stated that the view prevailed in China that a thorough reform of the school system was a necessary preliminary to the modernisation of the State's methods of government. The Chinese Government has shown its sympathy with the project by agreeing its readiness to support the new school both by a subsidy and by the provision of suitable scholars, and by admitting scholars from the German school to State examinations and to posts under the Chinese Government.

The German Government, Admiral von Tirpitz added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools, and for institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded here.—*Reuters*.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.
London—Bank T.T. 1/13 1/2
Do demand 1/13 1/2
Do 4 months' sight 1/13 1/2
France—Bank T.T. 1/13 1/2
America—Bank T.T. 1/13 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T. 1/13 1/2
India T.T. 1/13 1/2
Do demand 1/13 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T. 1/13 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. 1/13 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T. 1/13 1/2
Java—Bank T.T. 1/13 1/2
Buying.
1 month's sight L.C. 1/13 1/2
3 months' sight L.C. 1/13 1/2
3 months' sight San Francisco & New York 1/13 1/2
4 months' sight do 1/13 1/2
30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne 1/13 1/2
4 months' sight France 1/13 1/2
6 months' sight do 1/13 1/2
4 months' sight Germany 1/13 1/2
Bar Silver 1/13 1/2
Bank of England rate 1/13 1/2
Sovereign 1/13 1/2

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

Today's quotations are as follows:—
Rice New 1/13 1/2
Old 1/13 1/2
Old 1/13 1/2
Old 1/13 1/2
Old 1/13 1/2
Old 1/13 1/2
Old 1/13 1/2
Old 1/13 1/2
Old 1/13 1/2
Old 1/13 1/2

To-day's Advertisements.

HONGKONG PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

PATRON H.E. B. FREDERICK LUGARD, R.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

CONCERT.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8TH, AT 9.15 P.M.

in the CITY HALL.

Scherzo (two pianos).....Gullmatt

Fantasia (two pianos).....Gullmatt

Brion, ask of thyself (vocal).....Elgar

Choral Fantasia.....Vincent

and other items.

SOLOISTS:

Mrs. Barrett, Mrs. Cochrane, Mrs. Grove,

Mr. Donnan Fuller, Mr. Frank Grove.

Chorus and Orchestra: 80 PERFORMERS.

Tickets 3s and 2s at the ROBINSON

PIANO CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1909.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CHALLENGE SHIELD COMPETITION.

A MEETING will be held to draw the

Teams and to deal with the general

business in connection with the above, on

FRIDAY, the 8th inst., at the Offices of

Messrs. S. J. David & Co., Prince's Building.

Representatives of competing teams are

requested to attend at 5.30 P.M.

A. GREGORY,

(Hon. Sec.)

c/o J. M. & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1909.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions

to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

OR

FRIDAY & SATURDAY,

the 8th and 9th January, 1909, commencing

each day at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales

Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road,

corner of Ice House Street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

JAPANESE CURIOS.

Comprising:—

SILK-EMBROIDERED, WAIL HANG-

INGS, BED COVERS, KIMONS, TABLE

COVERS, SCREENS, VERY FINE JAPANESE

WATER COLOURS, CARVED IVORY

FIGURES AND NETSUKES, BRONZE,

BRASS, VASES, BOWLS, AND FIGURES,

TORTOISE-SHELL ORNAMENTS, KIN-

KOSAN SATSUMA VASES, TEA SETS,

MAKUDUZO AND KOGO VASES AND TEA

SETS, KAGA AND NAGOYA TEA SETS,

&c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS: As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1909.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR"

Captain S. H. Nelson, will be despatched

for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 8th inst.,

at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SARNOON & CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1909.

FOR SHANGHAI.

"DELHI."

Captain J. D. Andrews, R.N.R., will leave for

SHANGHAI, TO-MORROW, the 7th inst.,

at 5 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1909.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"DELHI."

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named

vessel are hereby informed that their Goods

are being landed and placed at their risk in the

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown

Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each

consignment will be sorted out mark by

mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as

the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London, &c., ex S.S. *Murea*.

From Persian Gulf, ex B.I.S.N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 15th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignee and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1909.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility in our

Firm of our late Mr. CARL GROSS

RICHARD

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. R. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	LAST DIVIDEND.	AT DIVIDEND	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE	AT WORKING ACCOUNT		
BANKS.							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$1,400,000 \$100,000	\$2,005,774	Interim of £2 for first half year @ ex 1/8 = \$21.042	\$120 sales London £82.10
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	\$1,500,000 \$1,400,000 \$100,000	\$10,221	\$2 (London 5/6) for 1903	\$11
MARINE INSURANCES.							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$232,757 \$1,267,243	none	\$14 for 1907	\$195 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 150,000 Tls. 303,747 Tls. 116,253	Tls. 160,512	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1907	Tls. 104 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$900,000	\$2,506,011	Final of \$15 making \$45 for 1906 and Interim of \$30 for 1907	\$80 sellers
Yongtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$900,000	\$591,765	\$12 and bonus \$5 for 1906	\$175 buyers
FIRE INSURANCES.							
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$900,000	\$374,451	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1906	\$106
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$100,000 \$1,400,000	\$428,027	\$27 for 1906	\$125 sellers
SHIPPING.							
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$7,000 \$264,638 \$257,638	\$1,015	\$1 for 1906	\$14
Dooglas Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$900,000	Nil	\$24 for year ending 30.6.1908	\$13
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$900,000	\$27,755	\$14 for first half year ending 30.6.1908	\$92 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$900,000	\$43,755	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/16 = \$5.154	\$127 \$127
Do. (Deferred)	60,000						
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 75,000 Tls. 75,000 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 14,510	Interim of Tls. 14 for account 1908	Tls. 47 Tls. 47 buyers
Do. (Preference)	100,000					Final of 1/- making 3/- for 1907 and Interim of 1/- (No. 10) for a/c 1908	47 buyers
Shell Transport and Trading Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$900,000	\$8	\$1.00 for year ending 31.12.1908	\$12
* Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$900,000	\$47,221	\$1.00 for year ending 31.12.1908	\$12
REFINERIES.							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$900,000	Dr. \$279,371	48 for year ending 31.12.1907	\$122 sellers
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$900,000	Dr. \$135,131	31 for year ending 31.12.1907	18 sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 9,171	31 for year ending 31.12.1907	Tls. 90 buyers
MINING.							
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	100,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$900,000	\$11,558	Final of 1/5 (coupon No. 11) for year ending 31.12.1908	Tls. 174 buyers
R. B. Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$900,000	Dr. £2,191	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	\$81
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.							
Farwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$900,000	\$5,726	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.1906	\$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$900,000	\$2,556	Final of \$14 making \$34 for 1907	71 Z \$45 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$900,000	\$384,847	Interim of \$4 for account 1908	81 Z \$90 sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 33,741	Interim of Tls. 24 for 6 months ending 31st October, 1908	61 Z Tls. 771 sales
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited	35,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 75,000 Tls. 75,000 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 12,656	Interim of Tls. 4 for account 1908	5 Z Tls. 140
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 25,000 Tls. 25,000 Tls. 25,000	Tls. 6,531	Tls. 6 for 1907	6 Z Tls. 100
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$900,000	Dr. \$4,220	\$54 for year ending 30.6.1907	5 Z \$14 buyers
Central Hotel, Limited	50,125	\$15	\$15	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$900,000	\$9,178	\$1.50 for 1906	7 Z \$84 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$900,000	\$14,619	Interim of \$3 for account 1908	71 Z \$92 sellers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$900,000	\$26,915	Interim of \$24 for account 1908	71 Z \$92 sellers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$900,000	\$4,511	70 cents for 1907	71 Z \$92 sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$900,000	\$653	\$14 for 1907	51 Z \$33 sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	28,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 197,517	Interim of Tls. 1 for account 1908	7 Z Tls. 120 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$900,000	\$1,541	Interim of \$2 for account 1908	9 Z \$46
COTTON MILLS.							
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 150,000 Tls. 150,000 Tls. 150,000	Tls. 8,810	Tls. 5 for year ending 31.10.1908	61 Z Tls. 76 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving & Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$900,000	\$9,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.1908	5 Z \$10 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 75,000 Tls. 75,000 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.9.1908 (8 Z)	...
Loan-koong-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 800,000 Tls. 800,000 Tls. 800,000	Tls. 6,308	Tls. 8 for 1906	...
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 50,848	Tls. 50 for 1906	...
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Bell's Asbestos Bagging Agency, Limited	8,604	£12/6	£12/6	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$900,000	\$268	10/- per share for 1907 = \$1.037	12 Z 38 buyers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$900,000	\$11	\$1.30 for 1907	11 Z \$11
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$900,000	\$1,138	60 cents for year ending 31.12.1906	8 Z \$10 sales
Do. special shares	50,000	\$1	\$1	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$900,000	\$1,138	80 cents for 1907	8 Z \$10 sales
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$900,000	\$1,138	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.1908	51 Z \$21
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$900,000	\$8	Interim of 40 cents for account 1908	10 Z \$24 buyers
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$900,000	\$5,098	75 cents for year ending 31.12.1907	8 Z \$24 buyers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$900,000	\$5,098	\$2 for year ending 31.12.1908	10 Z \$24 buyers
Hall & Holt, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$900,000	\$18,957	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.1908	61 Z \$120 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$900,000	\$9,311	Interim of \$4 for account 1908	81 Z \$24
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$900,000	\$4,518	Interim of \$1 for account 1908	8 Z \$24
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$900,000	\$5,191	4th Quarterly div. of Tls. 10 and bonus of Tls. 10 making 20/- to date	51 Z Tls. 860 buyers
Maatschappij tot Exploitatie van Landbouwen op de Looi in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	Tls. 547,500 Tls. 547,500 Tls. 547,500	Tls. 17,127	50 cents on fully paid shares and 6 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.1908	6 Z \$14
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$900,000	\$7,471	\$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.1908	4 Z \$8
Peak Tramways Company (now)	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$900,000	\$7,471		
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$900,000	none		
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000	Nil		
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 24,820 Tls. 24,820 Tls. 24,820	Tls. 8,493	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 74 for 1907	61 Z Tls. 120 buyers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,150	£20	£20	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 58,312	Final of 17/6 making 53/6 for 1907	12 Z Tls. 437
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$900,000	\$15,661	None	\$24
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$900,000	\$250	40 cents for year ending 31.5.1908	8 Z \$5
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,295 Tls. 15,295 Tls. 15,295	Tls. 301	Tls. 64 for year ending 30.4.1907	5 Z Tls. 94 buyers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 4,000 Tls. 4,000 Tls. 4,000	\$111	50 cents for 1907	5 Z \$10 buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$900,000	\$1,150	80 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and \$19.80 on 100 Fourniers shares for yr. end. 31.5.1907	61 Z \$13 buyers
Watawa, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$900,000	\$5,418	Interim of 30 cents a/c 1908	61 Z \$14 buyers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$900,000	\$395	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1908	...

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits

Auction.

AUCTION SALE

PURE IRISH HOUSEHOLD LINENS, LACE AND TAPESTRY CURTAINS, &c., &c.

MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH are favoured with instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 16th JANUARY, 1909, commencing at 11 A.M. to 12.30 P.M. and from 2.30 P.M. at their

SALES ROOMS,

A Fine Collection of

HIGH CLASS IRISH GOODS,

COMPRISING—

Pure Irish Hand-embroidered Bedspread, Gent's Pure Irish Linen Handkerchiefs, Fine White Quilts, Pure Irish Linen Double Damask Table Cloths and Serviettes, Irish Embroidered Pillow Cases, a Varied Assortment of Underskirts, Walking Skirts, Robes, all Linen Double size Bed Ticks, Sheets, Flannelette Nightdresses, Dressing Gowns, Aprons, Fine Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Bath Sheets, Tapestry Table Covers, Irish Linen Doyleys, Muslin and Embroidered Cushion Covers, Five o'clock Tea Cloths, Toilet Sets, Tea Caddy, Travelling Rugs, Children's Clothes and Overcoats, Lace Curtains, Tapestry Curtains, &c., &c.

A Small Quantity of "Wigan" Blankets and Suit Lengths.

The above Goods will be on view from Thursday, 14th January, p.m.

Catalogues may be had on application.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1909.

Intimations.

PHILATELIC NOVELTY

suitable for

PRESENTS

BAGS OF USED POSTAGE STAMPS.

Containing—

All Asiatic Stamps.

4,000 for \$8.00

3,000 " 7.00

2,000 " 5.00

1,000 " 2.50

500 " 1.00

250 " 50c

100 " 20c

50 " 10c

25 " 5c

10 " 2c

5 " 1c

2 " 50c

1 " 25c

50c for \$4.50

30c for \$3.50

20c for \$2.50

10c for \$1.50

5c for \$1.00

2c for \$500

1c for \$1,000

Also Stamps in Packets and Sets, and other

Philatelic Requisites at prices to suit every

body.

VIEW POSTCARDS, ALBUMS, HINGERS,

RAPHAEL TUCK'S TOY BOOKS AND

RELIEF SCRAP,

MANILA CIGARS AND CIGARETTES

&c., &c., &c.

Inspection invited.

GRACE & CO.,

No. 27, Des Voeux Road.

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